BELLEVUE'S PHOTOGRAPHER.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF UNPAID WORK FOR HUMANITY.

Occar Mason and the Department of Hospital Photography Which He Founded-A Carlous Figure of Unselfishness to These Money-chasing Times - Work

Which Has Been a Model for the World, For many years the city has had photographs taken of most of the dead bodies which have been brought to the Morgue and not identified by friends or relatives within two or three days after reception. The object of this is evident. A record of the appearance of the unknown dead is thus preserved on a single sheet of paper, which is infinitely more serviceable than verbal descriptions which might fill a volume. These records in silver and sunlight have, in hundreds of instances, led to the identification of the dead long after burial-in some cases months and years afterward. Besides, when a photograph of an unidentified body has been secured, the body can be buried in the Potter's Field on Hart's Island without delay. The system is rendered practically poriect by New York's method of burial in the Potter's Field. A body buried there any time within the past twenty years can be recovered

with certainty and without trouble.

A few months ago a man called at the office of the Department of Charities and Correction Third avenue and Eleventh street, and asked to see President Porter. He exhibited several photographs of persons taken after death. The workmanship was excellent. The man explained that he was a photographer, and had frequently been called upon by famllies to make pictures of their dead. His success with the work had suggested to him that he make it a specialty. He has done so, and now, after several years of experimenting, he considered himself an expert. Mr. Porter examined the portraits, and pronounced them first class. The man then made a formal application for the work of photographing the dead of the city Morgue.

"Do you know what we pay for that work?" saked Mr. Porter. Yes," said the photographer, "you pay \$5 for each photograph."

That is so," said Mr. Porter, "but do you know how much it all amounts to in the "I do not," replied the photographer, "but I

do know that your present photographer. Oscar G. Mason, manages to live in pretty good style and does not have to do outside work." "Would it surprise you to know," asked Mr. Porter, pointedly, "that Mr. Mason's work

costs the city between \$400 and \$600 a year ?" The photographer whistled softly and was The photographer whistled softly and was silent. Then he said that the business was very much smaller than he had supposed, but that still, at the rate of \$5 a photograph, it was well worth the doing. He said he was disampointed in the prospect, but that, nevertheless, he would press his application, and, if successful in getting the work, he would run the Morrue work in along with his outside business, and in that way make, it profitable.

"Very well," said hir, Porter, but before you commit yourself. I will give you a few facts about Mr. Mason and his work. You evidently do not know that photographing occasional dead bodies at \$5 cach is not a tithe of the work that Mr. Mason does for us, yet it is the only work for which he gots any pay whatever. The great bulk of his time is devoted to photographing cases of disease and deformity in the hospital, surgioni operations of an exceptional nature, and miscellaneous operations in various states intended to serve as pictorial histories of the advance of surgery, and as models for the instruction of students, young physicians, and inexperienced surgeons. This high-class scientific work he throws in for nothing, contenting himself with the scanty income which comes from the occasional jobs in the Morgue, and—"

"But, interrupted the photographer, reaching for his hat. "why on earth does he do all that for nothing? That is high-class work. Is not the city willing to pay him for it?"

"We have frequently offered to pay him for his very valuable medical and surgical photography," said Mr. Porter, "but he positively refuses any compensation except for the unpleasant work of photographing eighty or a hundred Morgue cases a year, He persists in this course, notwithstanding that he devotes almost his entire time to department work, and is always ready and willing to sacrifice any outside interests to do us a service. But, to come down to the question before us, if you seriously want to undertake all of Mr. Mason's work upon his aterms, you may leave your application with th silent. Then he said that the business was very much smaller than he had supposed, but

abupuly left, the room.

Oscar G. Mason has been photographer to Bellovuc Hospital for over twenty-two years. For several years he did the entire photographer to get the process of the p

several of the greatest would not have been possible without his gratuitous assistance. A few few years are London and Paris estab-lished photographic departments in connec-tion with their public hospitals, modelled upon

The same of the same of

the plan of that which Mr. Mason had established at Beilevue years before. Of late, Chicago and Boston have waked up to the scheme, and written on to authorities here for hints.

Mr. Mison is willing to give all the help in the cree too with the proposed establishment of photographic departments similar to his in hospitals elsewhere. He has personally avoided notoriety, and it was only by persistent efforts that a Sun reporter succeeded in inducing him to talk about himself and his work.

The photographic force of the cook house. They have been there ever since the department was established. They are incommodiums, out of the way, and insufficient to say nothing of behalf the second of the way, and insufficient to say nothing of behalf the second of the way, and insufficient to say nothing of behalf the second of the way, and insufficient to say nothing of behalf the second of the main hospital building, which will be bright, airy, and commodious. You enter Mr. Mason's rooms through a dark pussage. You find your reself, in a long rectangular room, with skylights in the roof, and a camera upon the floor facing a photographer's chair placed in front of lead-colored acreens, It would look like any photographer's gallery if it were not that two sides of the room are lined to the ceiling with shelp of the second books, at table covered with experimental paraphernalia, saveral large microscopes under cases, a number of instruments and the second both, at the covered with experimental paraphernalia, saveral large microscopes under cases, and suborer of instruments not commonly seen in photographic galleries, and no end of dust. You find nobody in this room, and you pass on to the next. This is long and narrow, with several windows, there are any number of instruments not commonly seen in photographic for second both sides which him had been controlled to the result of the control of the second part of the

American Microscopical Society for fifteen years, and belongs to several other scientific societies.

Then he explains the system upon which he conducts the photographic work of the department. He is not willing to take all the pictures he is asked to because experience proved many years ago that his time would be so taken up with photographing the first surgical cases of very young hospital surgeons and other work of a purely personal sort that the serious and valuable work of the hospital would be practically shut out. So Mr. Mason refuses to photograph any patient or operation except upon the presentation of an order, sixued by the visiting physician or surgeon and by the warden. This insures him that no unnecessary work, however, takes up most of his time. If you appeared very much interested in his rooms and work, and the photographer has a half hour at his disposal, he will bring out his scrap books, and show you the sort of work he does. You will not care to such d much time over the scrap books, for the photographe, though linely executed and olear in detail, are very far from attractive to the eyes of unenthuslastic laymen. They deplet disease and deformity of every character, and surgical operations showing an array of ugly looking knives and saws and other instruments. But you notice that where a picture of a diseased or deformed person has been taken, there is almost sure to appear also the photographer. He knows all about the cases in their medical or surgical aspects, and he calls the minute nerves, blood vessels, and muscles of the body by their correct names.

Mr. Mason goes to his library and shows you a number of bulky books on special departan umber of builty books on special departments of anatomy and physiology written by noted doctors and illustrated by himself. One inrace and very handsome work in several volumes of anatomy of the Brain." by Dr. John C. Dalton. In his preface, of mous. "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain." by Dr. John C. Dalton. In his preface, Dr. Dalton thanks. "Mr. O. G. Mason, photographier to the Beilevue Hospital. New York, by whom all the original negatives were taken, and without whose persevering skill and technical resources it would have been impossible to overcome the difficulties of the situation." "In the control of the situation of the situation

stay here. I very early realized that, in order to keep my grip upon my opportunities. I would have to work for nothing and so, from the first. I rejected all offers of payment. Twenty-three years ago my attention was called to the chances of inaugurating a great work in connection with Fellevue I ospital which had never been do no elsewhere, but her work in connection with Fellevue I ospital which had never been do no elsewhere. The production with the physicians and surgeons at that time in charge of the hospital. Finally, the Commissioners asked me to accept the honorary title of Photographer to Bellevue Hospital. I considered it. I wanted to know just what rank that meant, and, finally, took the honorary title with the understanding that the city was to furnish me a room and pay for the chemicals used, and that I was not to be a servant of the hospital, but to rank even with the visiting physicians and surgeons and be responsible directly to the Commissioners. I at that time agreed to give my services and spedified that I should receive no compensation. Even then I saw the necessity of keeping this very important department entirely out of polities. From that time on the whole object of my life has been to rends the first department of hospital belongerable, and not a leave teen of been first department of hospital belongerable and any leave the my sacrifice.

"Well, some eighteen or twenty years ago I suggested to the Commissioners that I also photograph the faces of the unidentified dead in the Morgue, in the hope that these records would lead to identification. They accepted the proposition giadly, and at that time uraced me to take a salary for my work. I refused the salary; but a few years later the Commissioners that I also photograph the faces of the unidentified dead in the Morgue, but yet get the solution of the salary is not a serious to the solution of the salary is not a serious development. They urged me so that I could scarcely resist, and at length, as a compression of the serious development

EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA. The Great Stanford Foundations, From the Argonaut.

The Great Stanford Foundations.

From the Argonaut.

Mrs. Stanford has made provision, out of her own funds, of \$100,000 for the maintenance of live kindergarien schools, which she has under her care established in this State. For the administration of this fund sie has appointed the following trustees: Col. Charles F. Crocker, Timothy Hopkins, Joseph D. Grant, Russell J. Wilson, and Henry Lathrop. The Leland Stanford, Jr., University is advancing to speedy combletion, and it is now articipated that it will be ready for the occupation of students on the first day of October of next year. Its substantial buildings are now almost complete. The university proper, the great dormitories for boys and girls, each of which is intended to accommodate nearly four hundred pupils, will be ready for occupancy during the early fall of the coming year. It is not improbable that there will be a very large number of applicants for scholarship therein. So far as is yet determined, the institution is not intended for the admission of free pupils.

The educational establishment is not calculated to become eleemosynary in its character, nor to become the rosort of any class of pupils except those who are desirous of acquiring an oducation. The cost of maintenance of pupils is to be fixed at a minimum, probably not less than \$200 per annum. The President and faculty of the university will not be determined until Gov. Stanford returns to California after the close of the noxt session of Congress.

In the early part of the present week a committee of the professors of Berkeley University counselled with Gov. Stanford and this architect in reference to the subdivision of his buildings may be lighted by electroity. What course of instruction may be adopted in the Stanford University its impossible for us to say. We think we may be permitted to assume that the curriculum will be in a large degree practical, and calculated to advance boys and girls in that kind of an education which may be of service to them in after life.

There will und

FOUGHT A DEVILFIBE UNDER WATER. The Monster Vanquished by Divers Armed

The Measter Vanguished by Divers Armed with Crowbars.

From the Vanguished by Divers Armed with Crowbars.

From the Vanguished by Divers Measter.

On Sunday moraing the divers. Measter.

Llowellyn and McHardy, who are engaged in repairing the water pipes in the Narrows, had a novel and exciting experience of a fight with an octoous, commonly known as a devilish. It is well known that of all submarine monsters the devilish is the most fearless and the most deader of the control of the common of the com

TO BUY AT SECOND HAND.

WE CAN GET HANDSOME AND COSTLY DRESSES IN SOME PLACES. Elsewhere it is Possible to Buy Old Pood, All Manner of Disearded Carmonte, and Everything Whatever at Prices that Beyend Upon Our Abilities in Dickering.

If the lady who prides herself upon wearing a new dress at every social event of impor-tance knew what became of her garments when she cast them aside she would probably marve greatly. A reporter stopped the other day at a garments" were advertised for sale. A lot of dresses and cloaks were hanging from hooks and pegs in front of the store, and the show windows were decorated with more. Those hanging in front of the store were made of ordinary materials, and looked as though they had been used as signs for a long time, but those in the windows were of fine quality, and many of them were elaborate in style. One dress was decorated with figures embroidered in imitation of peacock feathers, the work done in colored silks, and the embroidery a



that have been worn only a few times, and if they are solled in the alightest degree I can easily clean them. I always do that.

The reporter found as the result of visiting soveral stores of this kind that the business in women's second-hand clothing is a very large one. As a rule the customers are actresses, but a good many housewives do not object to nice dresses, because they had come from these abops. While it was generally claimed by the desires that their goods are purchased from ladies in society, some of them were frank



A PINH COUNTER.

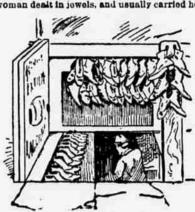
enough to admit that the majority were secured from women not so respectable. The women whose admirers are ready to satisfy their most capricious taste in the matter of dress, but who are not so ready to supply them with cash, are the ones who take this means of obtaining money.

The society woman is not likely to bother with second-hand dealers. Nevertheless, it is true that some ladies of an economical turn of mind, who wishito be well dressed, dispose of their east-off garments in this way. Many handsome dresses are sold by ladies' maids, to whom they are given by their mistresses. The reporter came across one of these dealers who was very share. Like all the others, she carried her stock of jeweiry on her fingers, but she had a special reason for doing this, as she frankly admitted.

"I have a son," she said, "who is a pretty gay boy. He was very wild, don'd you zee? He vould make werry short vork uff my jewels if I leid dem around loose, but he can'd get demoff my fingers. I don'd say but vot I buy many uff my dings from ladies who haf got demvell not from dey're husbands. Dey get hart up somedimes, ch? Und dey sell sheap."

The poor man or woman who is not finical about wearing cast-off garments can secure any kind off warning appared at very low prices. From the number of second-hand stores in profitable. It is a very rare thing to see the proprietor of a second-hand stores in profitable. It is a very rare thing to see the proprietor of a second-hand stores in doesn't summer in the Catakills. Everybody has heard, of course, of the second-hand cloth-





a number of ladies in society among my cus-tomers. They are not the wealthy ones, of course, but they know they can come here and buy the finest dresses at a wonderful reduction. Dresses that cost \$500 and \$600, new, I soil as low as \$100. You will frequently find the carriages of fine ladies stopping at my doors, but usually they do their business transactions through their maids.

"Sometimes they write to me to come to their houses, and most of those whom I deal

SLD SLOVES FOR SALE.

with regularly do that. I don't go around much unless I am sent for but sometimes when I have not heard for a long time from a lady with whom I have had dealings I write to her, or go to her house and ask her if she has not something for me. I don't have any castom from this neighborhood. Sometimes my neighbors come in and look at a few of the things, but I don't to ther much with them, for I know that they cannot afford to buy such goods. They cannot appreciate them."

"Don't your customers object to wearing garments that have been worn by other women?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no," she replied. "Why should they? My dresses are as fine as any made, and are almost brand new. I very rarely buy any old things. I can get plenty of ladies' garments.

OLD GLOVES FOR SALE,



ASSORTED VEGETABLE STAND.

ing. At the northeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets is a second-hand house furnishing store. Here the tonants of the big tenement houses of the Bend secure everything that is necessary to their limited housekeeping, and here they go when misfortune overtakes them, to raise a few pencies by the sale of the things they have scraped together. Second-hand poits, tins, dishes, knives and forks, stoves, turniture, and all sorts of carpetings, curtains, and table covers are sold here at very low prices. When the reporter stopped in front of the piace, the other day, a scowling Italian woman came out, and asked him savagely what he wanted. A broad-shouldered Italian, evidently her husband, followed her, and looked with no pleasant countenance at the reporter. The latter said that he was simply looking at the place, and the woman turned, with a scornful 'humph!' and passed back into the store, followed by her lord. Many of the curtains and table covers and odd bits of bedding hung suspended from awnings in front of the store, and the pots and pans were displayed on a stand just outside the cutrance. A brisk trade was going on at the time.

The most peculiar dealers in articles not desirable to more prosperous members of the community, are those who make a business of buying up food stuffs rejected by other purvey, ors. A visit to Musberry Bend and the sdiscent streets on a Baturday afternoon will show that the traffic in odds and ends of provisions is very brisk. All along Bayard street, between the Bowers and the Bend, are basements into which the light of day rarely intrudes, where dishosed of to Italians and Polish Jews.

There are at least a dozen such places on Bayard street alone, and the nature of the fish they are requently selected by the officers of the Health Board and thrown away. Because of such selecters the dealers are naturally very suspicious of strangers, and the nature of the fish they are requently selected by the officers of the Health Board and thrown away. Because of such selecters the dea

was sufficiently strong to indicate the character of the business. The customers usually did some sharp bargaining with the dealers and not infrequently rows seemed imminent. There was a constant rattle of foreign words, and the Irish women who came around had to carry on their bargaining by signs. Most of the dealers were Hebrews.

Baturday is a great day for the sale of vegetables gathered from various odd places throughout the city. Very rarely do the dealers have a large quantity of any one kind of vegetable. Nearly all are gathered up in the freight yards of the railroads entering New York. Poor men and women make it a business to go to these yards and pick up the vegetables that have fallen out of the oars, and then sell them to the dealers on the Bend for small sums. The dealers also get some from the stands in the big markets. Of course mearly all vegetables obtained in this way are not in the best condition, and the reporter saw many out of which large pieces had been cut. The dealers take the vegetables sold on the Bend by the street dealers are of this kind.

Barivelled cabbages and the outside pieces on the stands. It is an interesting and exciting scene usually. The dealers have their provisions on the sidewaks, and are usually surrounded by half a dozen



for the second base ball team of the Adelphi, and will protectly occupy abe. Beach spine of the second in the system of the second of the second has been able to do unsuspected the second has been able to the second has been able to do unsuspected the second has been able to the second has been able to do unsuspected the second has been able to the second has been able

HER STRANGE CAREER. HOW AMERICANS ARE INTERESTED IN A RUSSIAN JEWESS.

Interested in Pure Democracy, She Takes on the Official Manile of Impurity, and is Arrested-A Political Offices Mild in Comparison Becomes a Cause for Death, Nihilism has had no more fanatical and heroic devotee than Sophie Guenzburg, the young Russian woman who was condemned in St. Petersburg three weeks ago to be hanged, and for whose life Russians in the United States and all over Europe are interceding, She is a girl of rare beauty, keen mind, careful education, unbounded pride, and amazing enthusiasm, all of which she sacrificed gladly to the cause of enlightening the poor and ignorant of her native land. With her fair face she attracted adorers by the dozen, who tried to give her their names, their honors, and their fortunes, but she rejected all to work under the disguise of a dishonored woman of the town for her ideal of a Russian's mission. Sophie Guenzburg was born in a south Russian village twenty-one years ago. Her father was a considerable landowner of educa-

tion and social position. She received ele-mentary instruction in the village school, and

at the age of 17 was graduated from a high school in a neighboring city. She was then slender, yet well developed, of medium height, yet giving an impression of unusual dignity. with wavy brown hair, deep brown eyes, a light-lytinted skin of surpassing smoothness and softness, and a springing gait. She was the belle of the city where she studied, and had before her at home the prospect of choosing whom she would for a husband. She aspired however, to be a student, and, if possible, a physician. Her unusual cleverness in her books led her father to consent to educate her in medi-